



# The Compiler.



H. J. STANLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, MAR. 7, 1864.

## THE DRAFT TO BE MADE.

Gen. Fry on Wednesday evening directed the draft to commence on the 10th instant in all such districts as had not filed their quotas before the 1st instant. All volunteers enlisting before the draft is actually made will be deducted from the quota by the board of enrollment. If the quota shall not be filled by the 1st inst., further drafts are to be made until the entire quota is ob-

liged.

U. S. Senate, on Thursday, voted a resolution from the House excepting the present extra quota of volunteers until the fifth of April. As yet no adoption a letter was sent to the Secretary of War expressing the opinion that the requisite number of volunteers could be raised more expeditiously by the payment of bounties than by any other means. In view of this action of the Senate, the impression at Washington on Thursday, among many persons, was that the draft ordered for the 10th inst. would be postponed.

The draft has been postponed.

An Accidental Battle.—Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, in a speech in the U. S. Senate, on Wednesday, said he "was informed before the battle of Gettysburg, which he considered the greatest battle on record, the order had been issued for a retreat, which would have been carried out if one of the corps in advance had not already become engaged, rendering a retreat impossible."

The State Senate was organized, after a fashion, on Monday. Dr. St. Clair, the new Senator from Armstrong, took his seat, when on motion of a Republican Senator, the body proceeded to the election of a Clerk, (Geo. W. Hammersley.) The Democratic Senators adhered to their position, and refused to recognize Mr. Penny as Speaker, who, they said, was a mere usurper, who had not been elected according to law. All the other officers of the Senate were then selected, receiving each 17 votes, the Democrats refusing to vote.

The Democratic National Convention.—The Common Council of Chicago have passed a series of patriotic resolutions, returning "thanks to the National Democratic Committee for its selection of Chicago as the place of meeting of its Convention." The hospitalities of the city are extended to the Convention, and "gratification" is expressed "At the assembling of the delegates of a great and patriotic party in our midst on the nation's natal day." Several Republican members of the Council voted for the resolutions.

The Democrats of Franklin County met recently and elected C. M. Duncan, Esq., Representative Delegate to the State Convention, instructed in favor of General George B. McClellan as the Democratic Presidential nominee.

H. G. Smith, Esq., of the Fulton Democrat, is the Senatorial Delegate for this district.

Nearly all the counties are instructing for McClellan.

The Philadelphia Age.—The publishers of the Philadelphia Age announce a slight increase in the terms of the daily issue from and after the first of March.

They do not complain of any lack of patronage as rendering this step necessary, but the enormous increase in the cost of everything necessary in furnishing a first-class paper. At the present cost of paper, type, ink, labor, &c., the margin for profits on a daily paper are extremely small, and we are satisfied that the public will pay the slight advance rather than be deprived of so independent and welcome a daily visitor.

The Antietam Battle Field.—In the Maryland Senate, on Wednesday, the committee on the Antietam battle-field reported in favor of the purchase of twenty acres of the battle-field, and jointly with the State of New York, which agreed to bear half the expense, to re-inter therein the remains of the soldiers of the Union who fell in the battle. They also propose the purchase of three acres upon South Mountain, upon which to erect a monument to Gen. Reno.

Gen. Sigel has been assigned the command of Western Virginia, in place of Gen. Kelly. The friends of the latter are very indignant, declaring that their favorite was only removed in order to give the President an opportunity to conciliate the radical German Republicans of the West by the appointment of Sigel.

Extract from a Washington letter to the Dayton (Ohio) Journal, the home organ of Gen. Schenck:

"The politicians are trying to kill Lincoln, and I think they will succeed. Chase's stock has gone down entirely. Seward did not put a ticket in the field, excepting for judge in the East Ward, and that one was beaten two to one."

Another Democratic Victory.—At an election recently held in the borough of Northumberland, the Democrats carried their tickets by a handsome majority. Both parties had full tickets in the field, and the Abolitionists were more than usually active. The result is, that the borough of Northumberland this day presents the friendly disposition of two of its ministers. He smells treason in the camp.

The President Taking the Reins.—We are informed that the President has joined the Secretary of War, and of the Navy, to give out no more advertising of their respective departments, "except under his direction and to papers of his selection." This implies a doubt on his part of the friendly disposition of his two ministers. He smells treason in the camp.

A short time since Mr. Lincoln observed to a friend he "thought the tide was running all one way, in his favor." He may have occasion to change his opinion before long, if he has not already done so.

The contest for the Abolition-Republican nomination is assuming a triangular form. Thus, the New York Tribune, of Wednesday, announced that:

"A Fremont Campaign Club is about to be formed in this city, for the purpose of advancing the name of John C. Fremont before the National Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency."

The recent city and town elections throughout this State show decided Democratic gains. Thus the city of Troy increases its Democratic vote six hundred. Lockport, Yonkers, and Oswego also show conservative gains. When the country begins to realize the atrocity of the Florida massacre, it will cost Mr. Lincoln more votes in every county of the State. He even hoped to secure in the "white State" of Florida.—New York World.

The Missouri legislature decided by 45 to 43 against Mr. Lincoln's second term. The country will go considerably better.

## WHAT IT COSTS.

Thurlow Weed in a recent letter to Senator Morgan says that the war will have cost at its termination at least four thousand millions of dollars, and that three-fourths of this amount will remain as a national debt. Here is a sum almost fabulous and equivalent to one thousand dollars for every slave in the United States at the commencement of the war. Add to this the hundred thousand slain—the hosts of brave and strong unfortunate shattered by disease—the whole districts of country ruined and homes made desolate—a country crippled and seething with passions that will not and cannot be allayed, and you have an approximate estimate of what it will cost this nation to learn the important lesson that our Government was formed in a spirit of liberality and compromise, and that only by an exercise of the same spirit can it be maintained? Happily for the authors of this conflict, the graves that will cover them cannot be penetrated by the curses of posterity.

## THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

Has passed both Houses of Congress, and President Lincoln has signed it. The following are among its most important provisions:

Persons enrolled may furnish at any time previous to the draft an acceptable substitute who is not liable, and such persons thus furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from the draft, and the persons for whom such substitutes shall have been accepted. Any person drafted may, before the time fixed for his appearance, for duty at the draft rendezvous, furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. If any drafted person shall thereafter pay money for the procuring of a substitute, such payment shall operate only to relieve the person from draft on that call, and his name shall be retained on the roll, and he shall be subject to draft in filling that quota, and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas. But in no instance shall the exemption of any person on account of his payment of commutation money for the procuring of a substitute extend beyond one year; but at the end of one year in every such case the name of any person so exempted may be rejected again, if not before returned to the enrollment list under the provision of this section.

## General Fremont's Grievances.

General Fremont has written a letter to General Schenck, the Chairman of the Military Committee of the House, which may be regarded, we suppose, as a very significant document coming from an independent candidate for the Presidency. It is anything but friendly in its tone towards the Administration. Indeed, it is a severe rebuke for harsh treatment at their hands, which the General complains of as unjust, and offensive; first, in retiring him from active service against his will for the space of sixteen months; next, in reducing him to serve under Gen. Pope, which he pronounces "an unmerited insult;" and finally, in giving an important command, which was expressly arranged for him by the Secretary of War and approved by the President during the last session of Congress, to another officer. General Fremont is grievously offended at these slights, and has taken the opportunity of telling the public so.

## A Special Dispatch from Washington.

The Cincinnati Commercial says it is positively stated by gentlemen who enjoy unusual means of information on political subjects, that Fremont has determined to announce himself as an independent candidate for the Presidency, and that the radical Germans have pledged their support. The Democrats of Franklin State have signed their hostility to President Lincoln, and a new monthly has been started at Chicago in the German language for the express purpose of preventing his re-nomination.—

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"A Fremont Campaign Club is about to be formed in this city, for the purpose of advancing the name of John C. Fremont before the National Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency."

A delegate from Chicago in the "Freedom Convention" at Louisville, announced that some of the Germans of Chicago had turned Copperheads.

The Missouri legislature decided by 45 to 43 against Mr. Lincoln's second term. The country will go considerably better.

## CAN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY RESTORE THE UNION?

The main question for the people to decide at the next election, says the N. Y. World, is, whether the Republican party has given evidence, during the presidential term soon to expire, of ability and capacity to restore the Union. They have not shamed in men nor scented in means; no government ever before wielded such immense resources. If they have not succeeded they cannot plead that they have not had a fair trial. Money, men, the command of the sea, and new and surprising inventions in naval architecture and in gunnery, the advantage of operating against people whose main industry was exerted in producing a great article of foreign export, and whose first interest is a foreign market, and this people hemmed in by a blockade, without a navy or resources to create one, with this extraordinary combination of advantages the administration has failed only by reason of its imbecility.

It may be said, indeed, that our arms have made great progress. But who, without renouncing all claims to solidarity of judgment, can say that this progress has been at all proportionate to its cost? East of the Alleghenies, the war has been, on the whole, a sad failure. We have made a few indentations into the rim of the rebellion on the Atlantic slope; but Richmond and Charleston still bid us defiance, and the vast belt of territory stretching from the Potomac to Cape Hatteras remains, with the exception of a few hundred square miles, in possession of the rebels. Is this success? We do not ask if it is success proportioned to the enormous scale of our expenditure, but is it not preposterous to consider it as success at all? Washington has been almost constantly menaced; the invader has been twice as far from the Atlantic as from the rebellion. The year and a half were demanded on the last clause, as to the removal of the cause of the rebellion.

J. C. Allen, as his name was called, voted.

Mr. Allen (Mass.) voted no. This caused

much merriment, but the gentleman direct-

ly changed his vote, explaining that he for

the moment thought he was voting right,

being opposed to the gentleman from Illi-

nois.

Mr. Cox, (Ohio,) amid the confusion,

said, "We on this side vote for the resolu-

tion."

Resolved. That the rebellion be, and the

same is hereby abolished.

Mr. Allen agreed to stand.

Mr. Pendleton (Ohio) offered the fol-

lowing resolution:

Resolved. That, as the sense of the House,

the military arrest without civil warrant,

trial by military commission, without

juror, of Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen

of Ohio, in the hands of the rebels of the

United States, or in the militia in active

service, by order of General Burnside, and

his subsequent banishment by order of

the President, executed by military force,

were acts of me arbitrary power, in palpable

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This last resolution was also unanimously adopted.

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**MR. FILLMORE ON THE WAR.**  
His Address at the Christian Commission Central Fair, in Buffalo.

At the opening of the great Central Fair, inaugurated by the Christian Commission at St. James Hall, Buffalo, Monday evening, February 22d, Ex-President Fillmore spoke as follows:

"Three years of civil war have dissolved the fairest portion of our land, loaded the country with an enormous debt, that the sweat of millions yet must be taxed to pay; arrayed brother against brother, and father against son in mortal combat; despoiled our country with fraternal blood, whitened our battle fields with the bones of the slain, and darkened the sky with the pall of mourning. Yet these appalling calamities—which as yet have touched our city more lightly than any other in the land—have imposed upon us new duties which must be promptly met and generously discharged; and new burdens which must be patiently and cheerfully borne. We cannot in our human capacity, control the events of this desolating war. We hear its thunders and mark the track of desolation, and we must meet the emergency as best we can, but we despair of controlling it. It is time now to inquire whether it might have been avoided. Let us who see light on this subject read Washington's Farewell Address. Nor are we now to criticize the conduct of those who control it, awaiting news here and bostowing ensure there. The impartial historian will do this when the passions engendered by the strife have cooled, and partisan prejudice, petty jealousies, malignant envy, and intriguing, selfish ambition shall be laid in the dust, and it is hoped, buried in oblivion. And much less are we called upon to predict when or how this war will end. Let those who seek light on the subject read General Jackson's farewell address. But let us hope that an all-wise and merciful Providence will incline the hearts of the people, North and South, to peace—so lasting a peace, with the dear Union compacted together in affection, under one kindred and glorious Constitution. Now is this the time or place to express an opinion as to the policy that should be pursued to reach so desirable an end. But one thing is clear, that much must be forgiven, if not forgotten, on both sides, before this Union can be restored; and therefore it is to be hoped that all unmeasured acts of cruelty, or wanton destruction of private property, or insult, or violence in triumphing over a fallen foe should be avoided; for all such acts only fuel the heart of our adversary with a sentiment of revenge, and thus protract the war, increase its horrors, and leave a sting which will render reunion more difficult, if not impossible. But it must be apparent to all that the first step toward bringing this war to a close is to conquer the rebel army. Any negotiations for peace before this is done would prove abortive; and any proposed delay, or indecision, on the part of our power, would be a mockery which would be twisted with ridicule and contempt. But when we have conquered their armies, and disposed of their leaders, then let us show our magnanimity and generosity by sparing the deluded multitude who have been seduced to co-operate in this rebellion, by extending to them every act of clemency, and every right under the Constitution. This is our course to be Christian for the last post, and the one only who can restore this Union."

**THE MARKETS.**  
GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour.....	6 to 6 1/2
Flour.....	5
White Wheat.....	1 1/2 to 1 1/4
Red Wheat.....	1 1/2 to 1 3/8
Corn.....	1 1/2
Oats.....	1 1/2
Buckwheat.....	6 to 7
Cover'd Peas.....	2 1/2 to 3
Turnips.....	2 1/2 to 3
Beets.....	1 1/2
Barrel of Paris.....	12
Lbister ground, per lb.....	5
BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.	
Flour.....	6 1/2 to 7
Wheat.....	1 1/2 to 1 1/4
Rye.....	1 1/2 to 1 1/4
Corn.....	1 1/2 to 1 1/4
Barley.....	2 1/2 to 3
Chesnut.....	2 1/2 to 3 1/2
Flax.....	3 1/2 to 4
Flax Seed.....	2 1/2 to 3
Barrel of Paris.....	12
Lbister ground, per lb.....	5

**Special Notices.**

**The Singer Sewing Machines—Our LETTER A FAMILY SAWING MACHINE—Our** is gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and the most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Pinking, Tucking, Gathering, Ganging, Trimming, Embroidering, Cording, and so forth. No other family sewing machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and unique improvements make the Family Sewing Machine as reliable, and most certain in action, at all rates of speed. The interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see at a glance how to use the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in chaste and exquisite style.

The falling Case of the Family Machine is a piece of furniture, and a valuable piece of furniture. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While some of the Cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chanciest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner.

It is absolutely necessary to use the Family Machine in operation, as a judge of its great value. It is the best, becoming, and popular for family sewing at our Manufacturing Works.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality. Send for a CATALOGUE.

**THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,** 458 Broadway, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, 810 Chestnut St.

G. JACOBS & CO., Local Agents at

Gettysburg. [Aug. 17, 1863.]

**Important Discovery.**  
Relief in Tax Miners.

**BYRAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS** are unal-

ing in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma,

Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Diffi-

cult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Dis-

ease of the Lungs. They have no taste of

pungencies, and any child will take them.

They have been referred to health, that

has been despaired. Testimony given

hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the origi-

nal and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."

Shortened kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-

five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

**JOB MOSES**, Sol Proprietor.

27 Cornhill, Gettysburg, N. Y.

For sale by A. D. HORNBY, Gettysburg, and all Druggists.

Agents wanted!—We will pay to ac-

cept \$15 per month, and all expenses to ac-

ceptive Agents, or give a commission.

Address East Sawtooth Marmalade Com-

pany, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan,

Ohio. [May 18, 1863.]

Employment. [See 252.]

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Assistance Needed.

The undersigned having heavy pay-

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most respectfully ask those who are indebted to him to call before that time and make pay-

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Coal Oil—

DR. R. HORNEY'S Drug Store.

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## THE FLORIDA CAMPAIGN.

The Union Defeat at Olustee.—The New York Herald gives the resume of Gilmore's brief but disastrous campaign in Florida, which we append:

"In accordance with the amnesty proclamation of President Lincoln, General Gilmore issued an order appointing Major John Hay a commissioner to visit Florida, to extend to the citizens of that State the opportunity to return to their allegiance.

To send the commissioner to Florida without an armed force to protect the loyalists from the persecution of the rebels would have been fatal. It was therefore determined to set apart Florida as a separate district of the Department of the South, and General Truman Seymour was appointed to the command.

On the afternoon of February 6, the expedition under General Seymour left Hilton Head, and landed at Jacksonville, Florida, on the next day. The advance then pushed forward and bivouacked at Baldwin on the evening of the 9th. The cavalry then advanced, occupying Sanderson on the road to Lake City and Tallahassee.

Our advices under date of February 12, stated that the Union forces were then within two miles of Lake City, where the enemy was found, and with whom there was a prospect of having an encounter.

Up to that time the movement of the Union troops had been attended with complete success; but it is now known that the campaign was designed by the commander a violent one.

A change was, however, in store for the forces in this district. In consequence of the stoppage of our regular dispatches, under the orders of the commander, we are unable to present our readers with complete details; but we give them as full as they can possibly be obtained from the statements of the passengers and others by the Fulton.

It appears that among the forces that have been brought into this contest were the following:—47th, 48th, and 11th New York Volunteers; 40th and 5th Massachusetts Volunteers; 7th Connecticut; 7th New Hampshire; 1st and 2nd Massachusetts Volunteers (colored); First North Carolina Volunteers; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th United States Cavalry, and the Third Rhode Island Loyalists. These forces not overstrong in numbers, were, on the afternoon of the 20th, brought into contact with the rebels under (it is supposed) either Gen. Hardee or Gen. Beauregard. These rebel troops were supposed to number about fifteen thousand then. The engagement took place at Olustee, on the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallahassee, and over fifty miles from the former place. Olustee is between Sanderson and Lake City.

From the imperfect accounts we have it would appear that General Truman Seymour neglected the all important precaution of throwing out scouts and skirmishers, and the troops therefore advanced in force into a trap set by the rebels. The horses attached to the field pieces of Hamilton's battery were shot down by sharpshooters, and the men in attendance suffered severely, before belonging to the army had to be abandoned. The Fortish Massachusetts infantry, which had been mounted, were brought under a very severe fire, the effect of which was to cause them to retreat hastily, leaving their dead and wounded in the hands of the enemy.

During the advance our troops found themselves suddenly in front of a rebel battery, which opened upon them a galling fire almost before they were aware of its presence. The guns of the rebels were concealed by the woods, and the effect of their discharge upon the advancing force was fearful and demoralizing. The Union troops fell back in great disorder, and were perfectly panic-stricken.

It is stated that Gen. Seymour has been placed under arrest, and Gen. Israel Hodges is to take command of the district, which has recently been reinforced by a division of veteran troops.

The losses are variously estimated at from twelve to fifteen hundred men."

The following extract is from a private letter received by Mr. L. B. Wyman, of Brooklyn, and contains matter of interest:

HILTON HEAD, Feb. 28, 1863.

"I had hoped Col. Barton would be able to write you from this steamer, but from what I hear from him he is not a writing condition. The expedition to Florida, from which we expected such good results, had so far proved a failure; in other words, our troops have been badly whipped.

It seems they were ordered to march too far into the State, and came upon fifteen thousand of the enemy, and a terrible battle ensued. Barton's brigades were in front, and of course suffered badly. Col. Barton had two horses killed under him, and received several balls through his hat, coat, &c., yet he is unharmed.

Yesterday was one of the most anxious days of my whole life. I heard of the fight early in the morning, and that Colonel Barton's whole command had been captured.

There were thousands of stories abroad, and when a steamer full of wounded officers and men came in I learned the truth.

Captain Dunbar and Lieutenant Moser of the 48th, are here wounded. Lieutenant Keenan was killed. I do not know how many of the 48th were killed; but there are a large number wounded, and some are in the hands of the enemy. Two colonels of the brigades are badly wounded; and one killed. Every one at this post feels sad enough. I have seen several of the wounded, and I feel that the whole of Florida is not worth half the suffering and anguish this battle has caused.

There will be more hard fighting in Florida yet; and we have not forgotten.

The rebels can bring their whole army down there in a short time, and while there is nothing being done at the North, there is no reason why they will not do so.

NAME OF THE OPPOSITION.

The different names of the opposition to the Democracy have been as follows:

1773. Nova Scotia. Cow Boys.

1789. Black Corkades.

1808. Anti-Jefferson Improved Men.

1811. British Bank Men.

1812. Peace and Submission Men.

1813. Blue Lights.

1814. Hartford Conventionists.

1816. Washington Society Men.

1818. No-Party Men.

1820. Federal Republicans.

1822. National Republicans.

1823. Anti-Masons.

1824. Anti-Masonic Whigs.

1826. Conservatives.

1827. Independent Democratic Whigs.

1828. Log Cabin and Hard Cider Whigs.

1829. Native Americans Whigs.

1834. Good Party.

1835. The Whig Party.

1846. Mexican Whig Party.

1847. The Anti-War Party.

1848. The Fuss and Feathers Party.

1849. The Know Nothing Party.

1850. The People's Party.

1851. The Republican People's Party.

1852. The Republican Union No-Party.

1853. The Union Party.

1854. The Abolition Party.

1855. The Free Soil Party.

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1860. The Republican Party.

1861. The Republican Union No-Party.

1862. The Union Party.

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The Compiler is published every Monday morning by HENRY J. STAHLE, at \$1 75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Jobs PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

Offices in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wampler's Tanning Establishment—“COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE” on the sign.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

## H. A. Picking

ATTENDS to SURVEYING, Writing of DEEDS and WILLS, CLERKING OF SALES, &c. Residence, Straban township, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Lancaster, two miles from the former place. Charge moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. Feb 1, 1864. 6m

## Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. Oct. 3, 1859.

## Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German tongue perfectly at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

## J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Particular attention paid to collection of Persons, Bonds, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, April 6, 1863.

## D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store (Chain Bridge street). VICTORIA AND ST. JOHN FOR PARKS AND PARKS, BROWN, Land War-bucks, Back-pay, suspended claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C., also those against England, Land War-bucks, and gold, silver, gold and higher price green. Agents engaged in collecting warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '63.

## J. C. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW will promptly attend to all other business entrusted to him. Office between Chamberlain and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa.

[Sept. 5, 1864.]

## Dr. Wm. Taylor

informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity that he will continue the practice of his profession at his office in Gettysburg and vicinity, and leave no room for other medical practice.

Hence, we advise the community to make no mistake in this regard.

Doctors are awarded to those only who will pass the prescribed course of study, and pass the requisite examination.

For further information send for a circular.

Address:

BRYANT, STRATTON & CO.,

Feb. 8, 1864. 1y Philadelphia.

Dr. James Gross,

PHILADELPHIA PHYSICIAN, bound for public service, has now returned to his former home in Gettysburg and vicinity, and is again in full practice of his profession at his office in Gettysburg and vicinity.

He also has a medical practice in the vicinity of Gettysburg and vicinity.

Doctors are awarded to those only who will pass the prescribed course of study, and pass the requisite examination.

For further information send for a circular.

Address:

BRYANT, STRATTON & CO.,

Feb. 8, 1864. 1y Philadelphia.

Notice.

CEO J. PITTREHOFF'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Geo. J. Pittrehoff late of Main st., Atchison, Kansas, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he fully gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC LIGHTNER, Adm'r.

February 1, 1864. 61

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed

Assignee, under a deed of trust for the

benefit of creditors, of Levi Smith and wife, German township, Adams county, notice is given to all persons knowing their

whereabouts to send Assignors to make im-

mediate payment to the undersigned, residing

in Mountain township, and those having claims

against the same to present them properly au-

thenticated for settlement.

SAM'L B. MILLER, Assignee.

January 25, 1864. 61

Sheads & Buehler,

DEALERS IN

COAL AND LUMBER,

TIN-WARE, HOLLOW-WARE, &c.

SHUTTERS, BLINDS, SASH, ETC.

Copper in Cents and 1/2 cent per lb.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Feb. 10, 1864. 61

Something for Everybody

DRY GUT AT DR. R. HORNER'S

DRUG AND VARIETY STORE.

Just opened a fine assortment of

Drugs and Medicines.

Patent Medicines,

Stationery,

Fancy Dry Goods,

Confectionery,

Groceries,

Notions,

TORACCO, SEGARS, &c.

Jan. 15, 1864.

S. R. Tipton

WOULD most respectfully inform the pul-

ic that he has commenced making

BROOMS. He will make them on the shares

as will best suit his customers.

Persons having Broom Corn will please call

Shop in McConaughy's Hall, on corner of first

door. [Nov. 9, 1863.]

Come, One and All!

THE subscriber, having reopened his Sal-

oon in the Northeast corner of the Diamond,

invites the attention of his friends and

the public generally to his excellent ALE,

BROWN STOUT, WINE, CHAM-

PAIGE, TOBACCO, SECARS, &c.

He hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of custom.

W. H. CHRISMER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 24, 1863.

Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has not got up his Fall

and Winter stock of Clothing, the largest

stock in town, consisting of

Over Coats,

Dress Coats,

Business Coats,

Military Blouses and Pants

Pantaloons, Vestes

Under and Over-Shirts, Drapers, Vestes

Gloves, &c., in great variety, all of which will be sold cheap for cash. Call and see me, Sept. 28, 1863.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic

Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L.

MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIX-

TURE.

Many prominent citizens of this, and

the adjoining counties, have testified to its

great utility. Its success in rheumatic affec-

tions, has been hitherto unparallelled by any

specific, introduced to the public. Price 25

cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and

storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Market,

Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals,

Dyes, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bot-

ted Oil, Easements and Tinctures, Window Glass,

Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

H. L. Miller is the Agent in Gettys-

burg for H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture.

[June 3, 1861.]

## The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would

respectfully inform the citizens of Gettys-

burg and vicinity, that he has taken the old

stand “on the Hill,” in Baltimore street, Gettys-

burg, where he intends to keep constantly

hand, all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars,

Coffee, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish,

Salt, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

and in fact everything usually found in a

Grocery. Also FLOUR, FEED of all kinds;

all of which he intends to sell now as the low-

est. Country produce taken in exchange for

goods and the highest price given. He flatters

himself that, by strict attention and an honest

desire to please, to merit a share of public pa-

trage. TRY HIM.

J. M. ROWE.

• Removals.

The undersigned, being the authorized person

to make removals into Evergreen Cemetery,

hopes that such &c. to remove the remains

of deceased relatives or friends, or

will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done.

Removals made with promptness

terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN.

• Keeper of the Cemetery.

ADIES' Cloth for Cloaking, a new supply

just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS.

Dr. R. HORNER's Drug Store and get

PICKING'S.

CO. to Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store and get

MEDICATED COUGH CANDY.

PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKY, for

medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug

Store of Dr. R. HORNER.



## A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHL.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

46th Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MAR. 7, 1864.

NO. 23.

“TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL.”

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

“TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL.”

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J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GUTTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, MAR. 7, 1864.

### THE DRAFT TO BE MADE.

General Fry on Wednesday directed the draft to commence on the 10th instant in all such districts as had not filled their quotas before the 1st instant. All volunteers enlisting before the draft is actually made will be deducted from the quota by the board of enrollment. If the quota shall not be filled by the first day, further drafts are to be made until the entire quota is ob-

liged to be raised more expeditiously by payment of bounties than by any other means. In view of this action of the Senate, the impression at Washington on Thursday, among many persons, was that the draft ordered for the 10th inst. would be postponed.

The draft has been postponed.

An Accidental Battle.—Senator Wilkinson of Minnesota, in a speech in the U. S. Senate, on Wednesday, said he was informed before the battle of Gettysburg, which he considered the greatest battle on record, the order had been issued for a retreat, which would have been carried out if one of the corps in advance had not already become engaged, rendering a retreat impossible."

The State Senate was organized, after a fashion, on Monday. Dr. St. Clair, the new Senator from Armstrong, took his seat, when on motion of a Republican Senator, the body proceeded to the election of a Clerk, (Geo. W. Hammers.) The Democratic Senators adhered to their position, and refused to recognize Mr. Penny as Speaker, who, they said, was a mere usurper, who had not been elected according to law. All the other officers of the Senate were then selected, receiving each 17 votes, the Democrats refusing to vote.

The Democratic National Convention.—The Common Council of Chicago have passed a series of patriotic resolutions, returning "thanks to the National Democratic Committee for its selection of Chicago as the place of meeting of its Convention." The hospitalities of the city are extended to the Convention, and "gratification" is expressed "at the assembling of the delegates of a great and patriotic party in our midst on the nation's natal day." Several Republican members of the Council voted for the resolutions.

The Democrats of Franklin county met recently and elected C. M. Duncan, Esq., Representative Delegate to the State Convention, instructed in favor of General George B. McClellan as the Democratic Presidential nominee.

H. G. Smith, Esq., of the Fulton Democrat, is the Separatorial Delegate for this district.

Nearly all the counties are instructing for McClellan.

The Philadelphia Age.—The publishers of the Philadelphia Age announced a slight increase in the terms of their daily issue from and after the first of March. They do not complain of any lack of patronage as rendering this step necessary, but the enormous increase in the cost of everything necessary in furnishing a first-class paper. At the present cost of paper, type, ink, labor, &c., the margin for profits on a daily paper are extremely small, and we are satisfied that the public will pay the slight advance rather than be deprived of an independent and welcome daily visitor.

The Antislavery Battle Field.—In the Maryland Senate, on Wednesday, the committee on the Antislavery battle-field reported in favor of the purchase of twenty acres of the battle-field, and jointly with the State of New York, which agrees to bear half the expense, to re-inter therein the remains of the soldiers of the Union who fell in the battle. They also propose the purchase of three acres upon South Mountain, upon which to erect a monument to Gen. Reno.

Gen. Sigel has been assigned the command of Western Virginia, in place of Gen. Kelly. The friends of the latter are very indignant, declaring that their favorite was only removed in order to give the President an opportunity to conciliate the radical German Republicans of the West by the appointment of Sigel.

Extract from a Washington letter to the Dayton (Ohio) Journal, the home organ of Gen. Schenck:

"The politicians are trying to kill Lincoln, and I think they will succeed. Chase's stock has gone down entirely. Seward is trying to loom up, but can't. The chance is in favor of some military man, and if Banks takes Mobile, he will be the next President."

The contest for the Abolition-Republican nomination is assuming a tranquil form. Thus, the New York Tribune, of Wednesday, announces that:

A Freemen's Campaign Club is about to be formed in this city for the purpose of changing the name of John C. Fremont before the National Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency."

A delegate from Chicago in the "Freedom Convention" at Louisville, announced that some of the Germans of Chicago had turned Copperheads.

The Missouri Legislature decided by 45 to 4 against Mr. Lincoln's second term. The majority will go considerably better.

### WHAT IT COSTS.

Thurlow Weed in a recent letter to Senator Morgan says that the war will have cost at its termination at least four thousand millions of dollars, and that three-fourths of this amount will remain as a national debt. Here is a sum almost fabulous and equivalent to one thousand dollars for every slave in the United States at the commencement of the war. Add to this the hundred thousand slain—the hosts of brave and strong unfortunate shattered by disease—the whole districts of country ruined and homes made desolate—a country crippled and seething with passions that will not and cannot be allayed, and you have an approximate estimate of what it will cost this nation to learn the important lesson that our Government was formed in a spirit of liberality and compromise, and that only by an exercise of the same spirit can it be maintained? Happily for the authors of this conflict, the graves that will cover them cannot be penetrated by the curse of posterity.

### THE ENROLLMENT BILL

Has passed both Houses of Congress, and President Lincoln has signed it. The following are among its most important provisions:

Persons enrolled may furnish at any time previous to the draft an acceptable substitute who is not liable, and such persons thus furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from the draft not exceeding the time for which such substitutes shall have been accepted. Any person drafted may, before the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the draft rendezvous, furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. If any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procurement of a substitute, such payment shall operate only to relieve the person from draft on that call, and his name shall be retained on the roll, and he shall be subject to draft in filling that quota, and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas. But in no instance shall the exemption of any person on account of his payment of commutation money for the procurement of a substitute extend beyond one year; but at the end of one year in every such case the name of any person so exempted shall be enrolled again, if not before returned to the enrollment list under the provision of this section.

General Fremont's Grievances.—General Fremont has written a letter to General Schenck, the Chairman of the Military Committee of the House, which may be regarded, we suppose, as a very significant document coming from an independent candidate for the Presidency. It is anything but friendly in its tone towards the Administration. Indeed, it is a severe rebuke for harsh treatment at their hands, which the General complains of as unjust and offensive. First, in retiring him from active service against his will for the space of sixteen months; next, in reducing him to serve under Gen. Pope, which he pronounces "an unmerited insult;" and finally, in giving an important command, which was expressly arranged for him by the Secretary of War and approved by the President during the last session of Congress, to another officer. General Fremont is grievously offended at these slights, and he takes the opportunity of telling the public so.

A special dispatch from Washington says it is positively stated by gentlemen who enjoy unusual means of information on political subjects, that Fremont has determined to announce himself as an independent candidate for the Presidency, and that the radical Germans have pledged him their support.

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### CAN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY RESTORE THE UNION?

We find the following among the proceedings of the House at Washington on Friday:

Mr. Long (Ohio) offered a preamble concluding with the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be and is hereby most earnestly but respectfully requested to appoint Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, Millard Fillmore, of New York, and Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and such other persons as the President shall see proper to select, as Commissioners on the part of the United States, who shall be empowered to meet the Commissioners of a like number for the same object on behalf of the Confederate States, at such time and place as may be agreed upon, to ascertain, before a renewal of hostilities, whether the war shall not come to a close, and the Union restored by a return of all the States to their allegiance and rights under the Constitution.

The resolution was rejected—yeas 22, nays 92.

Mr. Schenck (N. Y.) offered a series of resolutions, to wit:

That the pre-war conduct of the armed insurgents banded under the name of the South Confederacy, was brought on by a wicked and wholly inexcusable rebellion, and all those engaged in aiding and abetting it have incurred the name of public enemies, and should be treated as such. The above was agreed to.

The next branch was read, namely:

This rebellion should be effectually put down, and to prevent the recurrence of such a rebellion in future, the cause which led to this one must be permanently removed.

The yeas and nays were demanded on the last clause, as to the removal of the cause of the rebellion.

J. C. Allen, as his name was called, voted yeas, amid hearty laughter.

Mr. Allen (Mass.) voted no. This caused much merriment, but the gentleman directly changed his vote, explaining that he for the moment thought he was voting right, being opposed to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. Cox (Ohio) amid the confusion, said: "We on this side vote for the resolution, because the causes of the war were Abolition and Secession and ought to be removed."

Mr. Mallory (Ky.) said he voted yeas for the reason similar to that just assigned by the gentleman from Ohio.

The roll call having been completed, the result was announced as unanimous, viz., Yea—125.

The next resolution in the series was read, and is as follows:

*Resolved*, That in the struggle now going on for the safety of our country and freedom there is no middle ground on which any good citizen or true patriot can stand, neutrality or indifference, or anything short of a hearty support of the Government being a crime where the question is between loyalty and treason.

This last resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cox offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the rebellion be, and the same is hereby abolished.

This was agreed to amid laughter.

Mr. Pendleton (Ohio) offered the following:

*Resolved*, That, as the sense of the House, the military arrest without civil warrant and trial by military commission, without trial by a court-martial, is a violation of the Constitution.

This last resolution was unanimously adopted.

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Rejected—yeas 47, nays 76.

On the 23d ult., the workingmen of the city of New York met to the number of several thousand, and after a speech from the President of the meeting, a series of resolutions were passed denouncing the war as prosecuted in the interest of negro emancipation, as being unrighteous and ungodly in its purposes, and as rendering all its chief movements as forced upon it by the necessities of the rebellion.

They are too late to help us win victories; they are not even early enough to arrest and roll back the tide of defeat if the fortune of war should be against us.

The administration has no foresight; all its chief movements are forced upon it by the preparations or the successes of the rebels.

It found out, all of sudden, in the summer of 1862, that it needed six hundred thousand men for the war, executed by Major General Burnside, and his subsequent punishment by order of the President, executed by military force.

It was then too late to help us win victories; they are not even early enough to arrest and roll back the tide of defeat if the fortune of war should be against us.

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